FEBRUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2592.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1780.

The Bill intituled, "An Act for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty Juriſdiction," was read a ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty Juriſdiction*

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that due proviſion be made for the trial and determination of offences, crimes, controverſies and ſuits, within the cognizance of the maritime law, and not enquirable at common law:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That a perſon of known integrity and ability ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, for and during the term of years, in caſe he ſhall ſo long behave well, by the name and ſtile of Judge of the Admiralty, which Judge ſhall hold a Court of Admiralty, and therein have cognizance of all controverſies, ſuits and pleas of maritime juriſdiction, not cognizable at the common law; offences and crimes, other than contempts againſt the ſaid Court, only excepted; and thereupon ſhall paſs ſentence and decree according as the maritime law, the law of nations, and the laws of this Commonwealth ſhall require.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes of prize, capture, or recapture upon the water from enemies; or by way of repriſal, or from pirates, the ſame ſhall be tried, adjudged and determined, as well as to the queſtion whether prize or not, as to the claims of the parties intereſted or pretending to be intereſted in the ſame, by the law of nations, and the acts and ordinances of the Honorable the Congreſs of the United States of America, before the ſaid Judge, by witneſſes, according to the courſe of the civil law. And in all ſuch caſes of prize, capture, re-capture and ſeizure upon the water aforeſaid, an appeal from the final decree of the ſaid Judge of Admiralty ſhall lie and be allowed to ſuch Judges or Court, as the ſaid Congreſs have appointed, or may appoint for the hearing and determining of ſuch appeals; ſuch appeals to be brought and conducted in the manner, and within the time directed and limited, in and by the acts and ordinances aforeſaid; ſecurity being firſt given, in ſuch ſum of money as the ſaid Judge of Admiralty ſhall deem ſufficient, to proſecute ſuch appeal to effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Captain or Commander of any ſhip or veſſel of war, or Prize maſter, or other perſon having charge of any capture or re-capture, or other property, ſeized upon the water as aforeſaid, who ſhall conduct or bring the ſame into port, ſhall immediately deliver the ſame, without diminution, to the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty; and within days after the arrival of ſuch prize as aforeſaid, ſhall exhibit, or cauſe to be exhibited, a libel, or bill in writing, before the ſaid Judge, therein ſetting forth, in ample and particular manner, the time and other circumſtances of the ſeizing and taking the ſame, and of the ſervice or employment that the ſhip or veſſel ſo ſeized was in, at the time when ſuch ſhip or veſſel was taken or ſeized, and the parties aiding therein, to the beſt of his knowledge; and ſhall alſo, without delay or diminution, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, upon the oath or affirmation of ſuch perſon, all books, documents, commiſſions, parchments, papers, and other writings, appertaining to, or found on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in order that the ſaid Judge may have the benefit of any evidence which may ariſe therefrom, in forming his ſentence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver up any ſuch capture or ſeizure as aforeſaid, to the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, or ſhall embezzle or keep back any part of any ſuch capture, or ſhall withhold, embezzle or deſtroy any books, documents, commiſſions, papers, parchments or other writings, appertaining to or found on board of any ſhip or veſſel ſeized as a prize as aforeſaid, ſuch perſon, ſo offending, ſhall be liable to attachment, and to fine, or to fine and impriſonment, at the diſcretion of the ſaid Judge, as a contemner of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and moreover, ſhall forfeit, to the uſe of the Commonwealth, all ſuch offenders ſhare or part of ſuch capture, to be recovered by indictment; and the ſaid Judge ſhall by order ſtay, during the proſecution, ſuch ſhare or part in the hands of the Marſhal, to the end that the ſame may be ſecured upon the conviction of ſuch offender, and paid to the Treaſurer of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That immediately after any ſuch libel, as aforeſaid, ſhall be exhibited before the ſaid Judge, he ſhall direct the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty to give notice in ſome public news-paper, to be publiſhed in the city of Philadelphia, of the day appointed for the trial of ſuch prize, and the ſaid Regiſter ſhall inſert therein, if known, the name, ſize or burthen, and other deſcription of the veſſel ſo taken and brought into port, and alſo the name and ſirname of the late maſter or commander of the ſame, and of the port or place from whence ſuch ſhip or veſſel laſt ſailed, and of the port or place for which ſuch ſhip or veſſel was deſtined, and in caſe of a recapture, he ſhall ſet forth by what ſhip or other veſſel the ſame was firſt taken; to the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe (if any there be,) wherefore ſuch capture or recapture, goods, merchandize, or other property, ſhould not be condemned and adjudged to the libellants.

Provided always, That if it be made appear to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Judge, that the cargoe of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſeized as prize as aforeſaid is damaged, or conſiſts of goods, which, in their nature, are ſo periſhable as not to be kept till the trial be finiſhed, without great loſs, that then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid Judge ſhall nominate and appoint three judicious and indifferent perſons, of the city or county where the ſaid goods may be, who ſhall carefully inſpect and appraiſe the ſame, and report the condition thereof, and deliver the ſaid appraiſement and report, ſupported and atteſted by their oaths or affirmations, to the ſaid Judge; whereupon the ſaid Judge may order the Marſhal of the ſaid Court immediately to ſell by public auction, ſuch part of ſaid cargoe as appears to the ſaid Judge to be likely to periſh, or be greatly endamaged by keeping as aforeſaid. And the ſaid Marſhal, having ſold the ſame accordingly, ſhall retain the monies thence ariſing in his hands till the trial be finiſhed; except the charges attending upon ſuch inſpection and appraiſement, which ſhall be aſcertained by the ſaid Judge.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the execution of the decree of the ſaid Judge, in any caſe of capture, recapture or prize, taken upon the water, from which an appeal to the ſaid Judges or Court of Appeal ſhall be entered, ſhall not be ſuſpended or delayed by reaſon of ſuch appeal, in caſe the party or parties appellant ſhall enter ſufficient ſecurity, to be approved by the ſaid Judge, in at leaſt double the value of the prize, or other ſubject of controverſy; the ſame value to be eſtimated and appraiſed at the price at which the ſaid prize might then be ſold for current money; for which purpoſe the ſaid Judge ſhall appoint three ſkilful and indifferent appraiſers, who ſhall exactly number, meaſure or weigh the ſeveral articles of which ſuch prize ſhall conſiſt, and return a particular inventory and appraiſement of the ſame, atteſted by the oaths or affirmations of ſaid appraiſers, to the Regiſter of the ſaid Court, to be filed in his office. And the ſtipulation or ſecurity ſo given and entered, in caſe of an appeal as aforeſaid, ſhall be conſidered, and ſhall have effect, as a ſtatute ſtaple, and may be ſued for and recovered by original writ, to be iſſued out of the Supreme Court, or other Court of Record, at the election of the party, who ſhall have a right to inſtitute ſuch ſuit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the ſaid Judge upon the evidence produced to him ſhall pronounce ſentence of condemnation againſt any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or goods, merchandize, or other property, captured or taken as prize, or recaptured, or ſeized by way of repriſal, or from a pirate, he ſhall order the ſame to be immediately ſold by public Auction, to the beſt and higheſt bidder, for the benefit of the captors; unleſs, in the caſe of recapture, the former owner or owners, in ten days after ſuch ſentence be pronounced, pay down the full ſalvage, together with all ſuch coſts and charges as ſhall be awarded thereupon. And the ſaid Marſhal ſhall keep fair and exact accounts of the ſales of all ſhips, and other veſſels, goods, merchandize, and other property, which ſhall be condemned in the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and ſold by the ſaid Marſhal, as aforeſaid; as ſoon afterwards as may be, ſuch account of ſales ſhall be filed in the office of the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, for the inſpection and uſe of all perſons who may be intereſted therein.

Provided always, That no negroe or mulatto, taken as prize upon the water, ſhall be in any caſe, expoſed to public ſale, but being appraiſed, as is herein before directed in other caſes, ſhall be delivered to the captors, or others having right to the ſame, at the appraiſed value, and if neceſſary, by lot, and the value thereof equaliſed in money or goods, to be delivered to the other party or parties intituled to ſhare therein.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this Act contained, which may contradict or interfere with the directions of an Act of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, intituled "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit male perſons, capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars and hawkers," paſſed on the 26th day of November laſt, ſhall have effect, or be in force, for and during the continuance of the ſaid recited Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Supreme Executive Council ſhall appoint and commiſſion, for and during the pleaſure of ſaid Council, an able and upright perſon to be Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and that the examinations of all witneſſes in any of the cauſes, which may come before the ſaid Court of Admiralty, being taken by the ſaid Regiſter, and atteſted before the ſaid Judge, ſhall be filed in the office of ſaid Regiſter, ſuch examinations to be taken *ex parte*, after reaſonable notice to the adverſe party; and the atteſtations of the ſaid Regiſter ſhall, on all proper occaſions, be received as evidence in all Courts of Juſtice, and elſewhere.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Supreme Executive Council ſhall appoint and commiſſion, for and during their pleaſure, a perſon of ſkill and good reputation, to be the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, who, before he enters on his office, ſhall become bound to the Preſident of the ſaid Council for the time being, with two or more ſureties to be approved by the ſaid Council, in the value of forty thouſand buſhels of good merchantable wheat, each buſhel thereof to weigh at leaſt ſixty pounds; which bond or obligation ſhall be drawn in like manner, with like condition, and liable to like ſuit and uſe, and ſhall be recorded, as bonds entered into by Sheriffs and their ſureties ought to be by the laws of this Commonwealth.

And whereas the trial of pirates and other ſea-felons in the late Britiſh Colonies, now the United States of America, hath been heretofore without a Jury, and in a method much conformed to the civil law, the exerciſe of which juriſdiction, in criminal caſes, was contrary to the ſpirit of the common law; although the legiſlature of England had, by a ſtatute paſſed in the reign of King Henry the eighth, intituled, "For Pirates," relieved the ſubjects within the realm from this grievance.

And whereas the Conſtitution of this State provideth, that in all proſecutions for criminal offences no man can be found guilty without the unanimous conſent of a Jury:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all traitors, pirates, felons and criminals, who ſhall offend upon the ſea, or within the Admiralty Juriſdiction, ſhall be enquired of, tried and judged by Grand and Petty Juries, according to the courſe of the common law, in like manner as if the treaſon or felony or crime were committed within one of the counties of this State. And the Juſtices of the Supreme Court or any of them, and the Judge of Admiralty, are hereby conſtituted Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, and ſhall hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the city of Philadelphia, for hearing and trying ſuch offenders. And the ſaid Judge of Admiralty, in the abſence of the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court, ſhall preſide in ſuch Court of Oyer and Terminer; and if any perſon, upon being arraigned before the ſaid Court of Oyer and Terminer, ſhall ſtand mute, or ſhall not make direct anſwers, ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed to have pleaded not guilty, and the trial ſhall proceed accordingly.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall be feloniouſly ſtricken or poiſened at ſea, or out of this State, and ſhall die of the ſame in this State, the offenders and their aiders and abetters may be indicted, tried and adjudged for ſuch felony, in the Court of this State where ſuch perſon ſhall die, before the ordinary Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery. And if any perſon ſhall be feloniouſly ſtricken or poiſoned in this State, and ſhall die of the ſame at ſea, or out of Pennſylvania, the offenders and their aiders and abettors may be indicted, tried and adjudged for ſuch felony before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, conſtituted by this Act for the trial of crimes committed at ſea.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the proceedings of the Court of Admiralty of this Commonwealth ſhall be liable to to the prohibition of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in like manner and with like effect as the prohibition of the Court of King's Bench in England in like caſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for eſtabliſhing a Court of Admiralty," paſſed on the ninth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight, is hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

Provided always, That the repeal of the ſaid Act ſhall not extend to ſtop or prevent the hearing or trial of any cauſe depending in the Court of Admiralty, or before the ſaid Commiſſioner of Oyer and Terminer, but the ſame may be proceeded on as by the ſaid Act is directed, before the Judge appointed and commiſſioned in purſuance of this Act, the report thereof notwithſtanding.

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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXVI.

DURING the minority of Lewis XV. and under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, France gave every evidence of moderation and the love of peace. No danger had ariſen to the liberties of Europe from the poſſeſſion of the throne of Spain by a Prince of the family of Bourbon. On the contrary, the ſeveral powers were now more engaged to prevent the hoſtilities of Spain againſt France, than they had been before to keep their intereſts ſeparate. The cardinal Alberoni, a vaſt and immoderate genius, had formed the project, in concert with the baron Gortz, a miniſter worthy of a mad Prince, Charles XII. of Sweden, to ſeize the regency of France, to add Italy to Spain, and, as the Engliſh gave out, to place the Houſe of Stuart on the throne of that iſland, and convert them all into Roman catholics.

To oppoſe this bold project was the foundation of a triple alliance, between the States of Holland, France, and England; to which Spain afterwards acceding, when peace was concluded in 1718, it became quadruple. It was in order to induce Spain to accede to this treaty, that George I. gave it in his own hand writing to reſtore Port Mahon and Gibraltar, which had been taken from the Spaniards in the war of 1701. This engagement was ſecret, becauſe the Britiſh nation, like wild beaſts, cannot always liſten to reaſon, ſo that even if a Prince is pacific, he is under a neceſſity oftentimes to refuſe a juſt conceſſion, leſt ſuch ſurrender may be diſapproved of by the people. Spain, on this ground, has not ceaſed to reclaim theſe ſtrong places, and it now mixes with the cauſes of the preſent war againſt England, that they have not been hitherto reſtored.

It was but a few years afterwards that England was again embroiled with Spain, on account of ſome treaty which Riperda, a miniſter of that nation, had negociated with the empire, whence it was again dreaded on the part of England, that the proteſtant ſucceſſion was in danger. England was on this occaſion the offending party. Mrs. Macauley obſerves,* "that the detaching Admiral Hopkins, 1726, before war was declared or had broke out, was unrighteous; England having incurred the odium of having entered into a piratical ſcheme of robbing the court of Spain of its expected treaſure, even when a peace ſubſiſted between the two nations." Speaking in general, ſhe calls the conteſts of the Britiſh nation, during theſe periods, "the paroxiſms of Quixotic rage, without the plan of neceſſity, or even rational cauſe," and, "entering into needleſs wars and unprovoked hoſtilities." *

Affairs were compromiſed, 1727, by the moderation of the court of France; but a new ſource of debate ſprang up to the two nations, in relation to commerce, and in fixing the boundaries of their poſſeſſions in the new world. For it is to be remarked, that after the peace of Utrecht a new ſpirit ſpread itſelf in Europe. The ſeveral powers, weary of ambition and the evils which they had endured, had finally found out that their conſtitution did not permit them to be conquerors, and that war could not exalt their fortune. Exhauſted by the vaſt expences they had made, they perceived that their enterpriſes were above their ſtrength, and now they thought of nothing but of encreaſing their finances, and reducing them to order. England, ſenſible of the great reſources ſhe had drawn from commerce in her long wars on the continent, was now more engaged than ever to extend it. Her vaſt power enabled her to gratify her ambition, and to extract from the houſe of Auſtria the revocation of the charter granted to the Oſtend company, by which it had been propoſed to carry on a trade to the Eaſt-Indies. Her next object was to engroſs the whole trade of the new world. Whatever meaſures Spain had taken ſince the duke of Anjou had been ſettled on the throne, ſhe had not ceaſed to have juſt complaints againſt England. It is probable ſhe would have reſented ſooner theſe injuries, had ſhe not been taken up with the affairs of Europe, until the eſtabliſhment of Don Carlos in Italy. She made, at length, ſome remonſtrances to that court, but not being able to obtain any ſatisfaction, ſhe found it neceſſary to augment the number of her guarda coſtas, and the orders which ſhe gave to be vigilant in preventing the contraband abuſe of commerce occaſioned ſome hoſtilities. England declaring war in 1739, it was carried on with leſs advantages on her part, than the ſuperiority of her maritime force had given reaſon to expect; and after one campaign it loſt itſelf, ſo to ſpeak, in the war which the death of Charles VI. kindled up, and which fixed the attention of Europe. Leopold, the father of Charles V. and Joſeph, King of the Romans, in order to preſerve that maſs of power accumulated by the houſe of Auſtria, had entered into a family compact called the pragmatic ſanction, September 12, 1703, in virtue of which it was regulated, that in default of male heirs, the ſucceſſion to the dominions and hereditary countries appertaining to this houſe ſhould go undivided, and according to the order of primogeniture, to the heirs of the female line.

There was little queſtion of this domeſtic law, relative to the Auſtrian ſucceſſion, until in 1724, when Charles VI. cauſed it to be made public in all the countries under his dominions. The moſt lively complaints burſt forth; but the court of Vienna was not to be intimidated by a ſtorm ſhe had foreſeen. She went before it; and contenting herſelf with pliancy to all around, ſhe employed her whole credit to obtain from different powers a guarantee of this agreement. England and the ſtates of Holland, contrary to all law or juſtice, but in order to obtain on their part ſome partial favours in their debates with France and Spain, had entered into a guarantee of this ſucceſſion. The king of Pruſſia, 1740, was an early champion againſt this claim, with whom France entering into a treaty at Breſlau, June 5, 1741, ſhewed herſelf the advocate of thoſe rights which had been injured by it. In 1743 this kingdom ſaw herſelf almoſt in the ſame ſituation as in the war of 1701, when moſt of the powers of Europe were combined againſt her. The ambition of the houſe of Auſtria had kindled this flame, and the unjuſt ſpirit of the Engliſh had led them to fan and encreaſe the burning. The peace of Aix la Chapelle, concluded 1748, put an end to this war, which in its riſe had bid fair to change the face of the affairs of Europe, and to give the ſtates new intereſts; but which, nevertheleſs, with the ſmall exception of the duchy of Parma, Sileſia, and ſome cantons of the Milaneſe, left the powers of Europe in the ſame ſituation in which they were before the war, ſave that they had contracted new debts, and that all had need of a long peace to eſtabliſh their finances.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* Lett. to doctor Will.

Of the ORIGIN *and* PROGRESS *of the* ARTS.

[*From Lord* Kames's *Hiſtory of Man.*]

"SOME uſeful arts muſt be nearly coeval with the human race; for food, cloathing, and habitation, even in their original ſimplicity, require ſome art. Many other arts are of ſuch antiquity as to place the inventors beyond the reach of tradition. Several have gradually crept into exiſtence, without an inventor. The buſy mind, however, accuſtomed to a beginning in things, cannot reſt till it find or imagine a beginning to every art. Bacchus is ſaid to have invented wine; and Staphylus, the mixing water with wine. The bow and arrow are aſcribed by tradition to Scythos, ſon of Jupiter, though a weapon all the world over. Spinning is ſo uſeful, that it muſt be honoured with ſome illuſtrious inventor: It was aſcribed by the Egyptians to their goddeſs Iſis; by the Greeks to Minerva; by the Peruvians to Mama Ella, wife to their firſt ſovereign Mango Capac; and by the Chineſe, to the wife of their Emperor Yao. Mark here by the way a connection of ideas; ſpinning is a female occupation, and it muſt have had a female inventor *.

"In the hunter ſtate, men are wholly occupied in procuring food, cloathing, habitation, and other neceſſaries, and have no time nor zeal for ſtudying conveniences. The eaſe of the ſhepherd-ſtate affords both time and inclination for uſeful arts, which are greatly promoted by numbers who are relieved by agriculture from bodily labour: The ſoil, by gradual improvements in huſbandry, affords plenty with leſs labour than at firſt; and the ſurplus hands are employed, firſt in uſeful arts, and next in thoſe of amuſement. Arts accordingly make the quickeſt progreſs in a fertile ſoil, which produces plenty with little labour; arts flouriſhed early in Egypt and Chaldea, countries very fertile.

"When men, who originally lived in caves like ſome wild animals, began to think of a more commodious habitation, their firſt houſes were extremely ſimple; witneſs the houſes of the Canadian ſavages, which continue ſo to this day. Their houſes, ſays Charlevoix, are built with leſs art, neatneſs and ſolidity, than thoſe of the beavers; having neither chimnies nor windows; a hole only is left in the roof for admitting light and emitting ſmoke. That hole muſt be ſtopped when it rains or ſnows; and of courſe the fire is put out, that the inhabitants may not be blinded with ſmoke. To have paſſed ſo many ages in that manner, without thinking of any improvement, ſhews how greatly men are influenced by cuſtom. The blacks of Jamaica are ſtill more rude in their buildings: their huts are erected without even a hole in the roof; and accordingly at home they breathe nothing but ſmoke.

"Revenge early produced hoſtile weapons. The club and the dart are obvious inventions: Not ſo the bow and arrow; and for that reaſon it is not eaſy to ſay how that weapon came to be univerſal. As iron is ſeldom found in a mine like other metals, it was a late diſcovery: At the ſiege of Troy, ſpears, darts, and arrows, were headed with braſs. Meneſtheus, who ſucceeded Theſeus in the kingdom of Athens, and led 50 ſhips to the ſiege of Troy, was reputed the firſt who marſhalled an army in battle-array. Inſtruments of defence are made neceſſary by thoſe of offence. Trunks of trees, interlaced with branches, and ſupported with earth, made the firſt fortifications; to which ſucceeded a wall finiſhed with a parapet, for ſhooting in ſafety arrows at beſiegers. As a parapet covers but half the body, holes were left in the wall from ſpace to ſpace, no larger than to give paſſage to an arrow. Beſiegers had no remedy but to beat down the wall: A battering ram was firſt uſed by Pericles the Athenian, and perfected by the Carthaginians at the ſiege of Gades. To oppoſe that formidable machine, the wall was built with advanced parapets for throwing ſtones and fire upon the enemy, which kept them at a diſtance. A wooden booth upon wheels, and puſhed cloſe to the wall, ſecured the men who wrought the battering ram. This invention was rendered ineffectual, by ſurrounding the wall with a deep and broad ditch. Beſiegers were reduced to the neceſſity of inventing engines for throwing ſtones and javelins upon thoſe who occupied the advanced parapets, in order to give opportunity for filling up the ditch; and ancient hiſtories expatiate upon the powerful operation of the catapulta and baliſta. Theſe engines ſuggeſted a new invention for defence: Inſtead of a circular wall, it was built with ſalient angles, like the teeth of a ſaw, in order that one part might flank another. That form of a wall was afterwards improved, by raiſing round towers upon the ſalient angles, and the towers were improved by making them ſquare.—The ancients had no occaſion for any form more complete, being ſufficient for defending againſt all the miſſile weapons at that time known. The invention of cannon required a variation in military architecture. The firſt cannons were made of iron bars, forming a concave cylinder, united by rings of copper *. The firſt cannon-balls were of ſtone, which required a very large aperture. A cannon was reduced to a ſmaller ſize, by uſing iron for balls inſtead of ſtone; and that deſtructive engine was perfected by making it of caſt metal. To reſiſt its force, baſtions were invented, horn-works, crown-works, half-moons, &c. &c. and military architecture became a ſyſtem, governed by fundamental principles and general rules. But all in vain; it has indeed produced fortifications that have made ſieges horribly bloody; but artillery at the ſame time has been carried to ſuch perfection, and the art of attack ſo improved, that, according to the general opinion, no fortification can be rendered impregnable. The only impregnable defence is good neighbourhood among weak princes, ready to unite whenever one of them is attacked with ſuperior force. And nothing tends more effectually to promote ſuch union, than conſtant experience that fortifications ought not to be relied on.

"With reſpect to naval architecture, the firſt veſſels were beams joined together, and covered with planks, puſhed along with long poles in ſhallow water, and drawn by animals in deep water. To theſe ſucceeded trunks of trees cut hollow, termed by the Greeks *Monoxyles*. The next were planks joined together in form of a monoxyle. The thought of imitating a fiſh advanced naval architecture. A prow was conſtructed in imitation of the head, a ſtern with a moveable helm in imitation of the tail, and oars in imitation of the fins. Sails were at laſt added; which invention was ſo early, that the contriver is unknown. Before the year 1545, ſhips of war, in England, had no port-holes for guns, as at preſent: They had only a few cannons placed on the upper deck.

"When Homer compoſed his poems, at leaſt during the Trojan war, the Greeks had not acquired the art of gelding cattle; they eat the fleſh of bulls and of rams. Kings and Princes killed and cooked their victuals; ſpoons, forks, table-cloths, napkins, were unknown. They fed ſitting, the cuſtom of reclining upon beds being afterwards copied from Aſia; and like other ſavages, they were great eaters. At the time mentioned, they had not chimnies, nor candles, nor lamps. Torches are frequently mentioned by Homer, but lamps never: A vaſe was placed upon a tripod, in which was burnt dry wood for giving light. Locks and keys were not common at that time. Bundles were ſecured with ropes intricately combined †; and hence the famous Gordian knot. Shoes and ſtockings were not early known among them, nor buttons, nor ſaddles, nor ſtirrups. Plutarch reports, that Gracchus cauſed ſtones to be erected along the highways leading from Rome, for the convenience of mounting their horſes; for at that time ſtirrups were unknown, though an obvious invention. Linen for ſhirts was not uſed in Rome for many years after the government became deſpotic; even ſo late as the eighth century it was not common in Europe.

"Thales, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, about ſix hundred years before Chriſt, invented the following method for meaſuring the height of an Egyptian pyramid. He watched the progreſs of the ſun, till his body and its ſhadow were of the ſame length; and at that inſtant meaſured the ſhadow of the pyramid, which conſequently gave its height. Amaſis, King of Egypt, preſent at the operation, thought it a wonderful effort of genius; and the Greeks admired it highly. Geometry muſt have been in its very cradle at that time. Anaximander, ſome ages before Chriſt, made the firſt map of the earth, ſo far as then known. About the end of the thirteenth century, ſpectacles for aſſiſting the ſight were invented by Alexander Spina, a Monk of Piſa. So uſeful an invention cannot be too much extolled. At a period of life when the judgment is in maturity, and reading is of great benefit, the eyes begin to grow dim. One cannot help pitying the condition of bookiſh men before that invention, many of whom muſt have had their ſight greatly impaired, while their appetite for reading was in vigour.

"As the origin and progreſs of writing make a capital article in the preſent ſketch, they muſt not be overlooked. To write, or, in other words, to exhibit thoughts to the eye, was early attempted in Egypt by hieroglyphics; but theſe were not confined to Egypt: figures compoſed of painted feathers were uſed in Mexico to expreſs ideas, and by ſuch figures Monteſuma received intelligence of the Spaniſh invaſion. In Peru, the only arithmetical figures known were knots of various colours, which ſerved to caſt up accounts. The ſecond ſtep naturally in the progreſs of the art of writing, is to repreſent each word by a mark, termed a *letter*, which is the Chineſe way of writing: they have about 11,000 of theſe marks or letters in common uſe; and in matters of ſcience they employ to the number of 60,000. Our way is far more eaſy and commodious: inſtead of marks or letters for words, which are infinite, we repreſent, by marks or letters, the articulate ſounds that compoſe words: theſe ſounds exceed not thirty in number; and conſequently the ſame number of marks or letters are ſufficient for writing. This was at once to ſtep from hieroglyphics, the moſt imperfect mode of writing, to letters repreſenting ſounds, the moſt perfect; for there is no probability that the Chineſe mode was ever practiſed in this part of the world. With us, the learning to read is ſo eaſy as to be acquired in childhood, and we are ready for the ſciences as ſoon as the mind is ripe for them; the Chineſe mode, on the contrary, is an inſurmountable obſtruction to knowledge; becauſe, it being the work of a life-time to read with eaſe, no time remains for ſtudying the ſciences. Our caſe was in ſome meaſure the ſame at the reſtoration of learning; it required an age to be familiariſed with the Greek and Latin tongues; and too little time remained for gathering knowledge out of their books. The Chineſe ſtand upon a more equal footing with reſpect to arts; for theſe may be acquired by imitation or oral inſtruction, without books.

"The art of writing with letters repreſenting ſounds is of all inventions the moſt important, and the leaſt obvious. The way of writing in China makes ſo naturally the ſecond ſtep in the progreſs of the art, that our good fortune in ſtumbling upon a way ſo much more perfect cannot be ſufficiently admired, when to it we are indebted for our ſuperiority in literature above the Chineſe. Their way of writing is a fatal obſtruction to ſcience; for it is ſo riveted by inveterate practice, that the difficulty would not be greater to make them change their language than their letters. Hieroglyphics were a ſort of

The Illinois are induſtrious above all their American neighbours. Their women are neat handed; they ſpin the wool of their horned cattle, which is as fine as that of Engliſh ſheep. The ſtuffs made of it are dyed black, yellow, or red, and cut into garments ſewed with roebuck ſinews. After drying theſe ſinews in the ſun, and beating them, they draw out threads as white and fine as any that are made of flax, but much tougher.

* *One of theſe cannons was lately found in the Mogul's country, an exact drawing of which is juſt arrived in England.*

† *Odyſſey, b. 8. l. 483. Pope's tranſlation.*

writing so miserably imperfect, as to make every improvement welcome; but as the Chinese make a tolerable shift with their own letters, however cumbersome to those who know better, they never dream of any improvement. Hence it may be averred with great certainty, that in China, the sciences, though still in infancy, will for ever continue so.

"The art of writing was known in Greece when Homer composed his two ethics; for he gives somewhere a hint of it. It was at that time probably in its infancy, and used only for recording laws, religious precepts, or other short works. Cyphers, invented in Hindostan, were brought into France from Arabia about the end of the tenth century."

POUGHKEEPSIE, *February 7.*

On Thursday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a number of prisoners in Poughkeepsie goal, having, it is supposed, been assisted by some of their accomplices from without, sawed off the irons, with which they were hand-cuffed and fettered; and having provided themselves with clubs, when the Goaler, attended with a guard of four men, went to examine the rooms, and see that all was safe, on opening one of the doors, they knocked him down, and eleven of them rushed out, knocked down and wounded the rest of the guard (by whom, however, one of them received a wound with a bayonet) and all escaped; one of them, Moses Aken, being much frost-bitten, has been since retaken.

FISH-KILL, *February 10.*

We learn, that last Thursday about 100 horse and 300 foot, of the enemy made a sudden attack on our guard, commanded by Col. Thomson, at Young's, near White-Plains. Our men fought with bravery, but were overpowered by numbers. Col. Thomson was wounded and taken—Capt. Roberts, of the 15th Massachusetts, killed; and 14 non-commissioned officers and privates were killed on the spot, about 20 wounded, and 40 or 50 taken.

The enemy burnt Young's house, and 'tis said five of our wounded men were consumed in the flames. They practised their usual barbarity on the wounded, too shocking to relate. One of our men, who left the enemy, says they had nineteen killed, and a considerable number wounded.

BALTIMORE, *February 8.*

On Monday night, the 31st ult. departed this life, of the small pox, after a few days illness, greatly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Captain THOMAS CURRIER, in the 54th year of his age. He was a native of Cecil county, many years a merchant in this State, and late a resident and member of the Marine Society in this town. In every station he behaved with such honour and integrity, as could not fail to secure to him the esteem of the worthy part of the community. He shone conspicuously as a kind neighbour, a social and benevolent companion, and, what is of infinitely greater moment, as a good christian.—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."—The Wednesday following, his remains were decently and respectfully interred, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

About midnight, the 1st. inst. the store of Mr. Aaron Levering, merchant, in the dwelling-house of Mr. John Brown, currier, in Market-street, in this town, was discovered to be on fire. The inhabitants immediately assembled, and exerting themselves, as usual, the principal part of that valuable building was preserved from the ruin to which it appeared, at first, to be devoted; but all the goods, and a considerable sum of money, to the value of £80,000, were destroyed.

A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago from Georgia informs, that General Leslie had arrived at Savannah from New-York, and had superceded General Prevost, in the command of that British Post. The last mentioned General, it was said, was to proceed to St. Augustine to take command there, an invasion, on the part of the Spaniards, being apprehended.—Our informant adds, that the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, assembled at Augusta, had chosen the Hon. GEORGE WALTON, Esq; their Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 16.*

Extract of a letter from York, in Virginia, dated the 1st of February, 1780.

"By express just arrived, we learn the fleet which lately left the Hook is gone to Augustine: They sent a flag ashore at Charlestown with prisoners. Five French cruising frigates are off Charlestown bar, and the enemy has evacuated Savannah on a certainty, by a second express late last night."

His Excellency Governor LEE has summoned the General Assembly of the State of Maryland to meet on the second of March next.

Capt. Lawlar, in the privateer brig Holker, since leaving this port, has captured a privateer schooner of ten carriage guns and forty-eight men, a sloop bound to Jamaica in ballast, and a sloop loaded with rum and sugar. The two former are sent to Guadaloupe, and the latter for this port.

The ship Independence, Capt. Truxen, from St. Eustatia, is safe arrived at Newcastle. Capt. Truxen saw mountains of ice fifteen leagues from land.

The brig Industry, Capt. Collins, belonging to this port, is arrived at St. Eustatia, and was to sail a few days after Capt. Truxen.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, February 14, 1780.

The House took up the second reading of the report of the Commissioners of this State, who met in Convention with Commissioners from other States, for the purpose of fixing on a limitation of prices, whereupon ordered that the same be printed in the Minutes.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

WE the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Honourable House of Representatives for the State of Pennsylvania, to meet other States in Convention, for regulating of prices, &c. beg leave to make the following report, viz.

IN CONVENTION, Monday, Feb. 7th, 1780.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the several States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut and New-York, held at Hartford in Connecticut, on the 20th of October, 1779, it was then resolved, that a Convention of Commissioners from the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, be requested to meet at Philadelphia, on the first Wednesday of January then next, for the purpose of considering the expediency of limiting the prices of Merchandize and Produce.

And whereas, in consequence thereof, Commissioners have met in Convention, from the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

And whereas the Assembly of the State of New-York has not met since the adjournment of the Convention at Hartford, but did previously authorize their Delegates to pledge the faith of the State, for carrying into effect a general plan for regulating of prices, if recommended by Congress; and this Convention have the fullest assurance, that the measures which they may adopt will be agreed to by said State.

And whereas it is the opinion of this Convention, that any measures for regulating prices, adopted without the concurrence of all the States proposed by the Convention at Hartford, might prove ineffectual.

Therefore, Resolved, That the President of the Convention, be desired to inform the Governor of the State of Virginia of the proceedings of this Convention, and request him to give the earliest notice of the determinations of said State, with respect to the appointment of Commissioners to meet this Convention.

Resolved, That the State of New-York be in like manner informed of the proceedings of this Convention, and be requested to appoint Commissioners to meet the same at their adjournment.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to form a general plan for the limitation of prices in the several States, and report the same at the next meeting of this Convention.

Resolved, That the President, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Henry of Pennsylvania, be a Committee for the purpose aforesaid.

PRESENT.

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Fulsom, Mr. Peabody.
Massachusetts,	Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ozgood.
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery.
Connecticut,	Mr. Shearman, Mr. Elisworth.
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Henry, Mr. Bull.
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke.
Maryland,	Mr. Henry.

Adjourned to Tuesday, six o'clock, P. M.

Then met according to adjournment.

Resolved, That the adjournment of this Convention be to the fourth of April next, to meet at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia. And it was accordingly adjourned.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM MOORE, President of the
JOHN BULL, [Convention.
WILLIAM HENRY.

Attest. SAM. OZGOOD, Secretary.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1780.

The Bill intituled "An Act to enable William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers and John Wilson, to build a new Court-House and Prison in the county of Chester, and sell the old Court-House and Prison in the borough of Chester," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and ordered to be published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT to enable William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, and John Wilson, to build a new Court-House and Prison in the county of Chester, and sell the old Court-house and Prison in the borough of Chester.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this House that the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery for the county of Chester, in the borough of Chester, is very inconvenient and burthensome to a great part of the inhabitants of the said county, as the situation of said borough is at an extreme corner of said county, and that it would be very commodious, and much for the advantage of the inhabitants in general, if the several Courts were held at a more central part of the said county:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, and John Wilson, or any of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land, situate in some convenient place of the said county, in trust and for the use of said county, and thereon to build and erect, or cause to be built and erected, a Court-House and Prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county, and for the ease and convenience of the said inhabitants.

Provided nevertheless, That no erection of a Court-House or Prison, or other necessary building, shall be made on the land so to be purchased, until the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, shall be informed of the situation of such land, and give their approbation for erecting such buildings.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the said Court-House shall be erected as aforesaid, that from thenceforth the several Courts of General Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery for the said county, shall be holden and kept at the said Court-House, when the same is built and erected in the place so to be provided as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful that the said William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, and John Wilson, or any of them, shall have full power to expose to sale by public vendue or otherwise, to the highest bidder, the old Court-House, Prison and Work-House, with all and singular the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging, situate in the borough of Chester aforesaid, and to give assurances to the heirs and assigns of the purchaser or purchasers for ever, and the monies therefrom arising shall be appropriated towards paying for the lands to be purchased, and the new Court-House and Prison to be built in the said place so as aforesaid to be provided.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the defraying the remainder of the expences and charge of purchasing the land, building and erecting the said Court-House and Prison, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners and Assessors of said county, or a majority of them, who are hereby forthwith required to assess and levy so much money as the said Trustees, or any of them, shall judge necessary for paying the remainder aforesaid, of purchasing the land and finishing the said Court-House and Prison.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Saturday, February 12, 1780.

WHEREAS the frequent applications of persons to go to New-York is attended with many inconveniences, and delay of public business.

Resolved therefore, That the Secretary do give notice, that all persons desirous to go within the enemy's lines are to apply within ten days from this date, giving to his office their names, and those of their securities, not to return without leave. After which time no applications will be received until the first day of May next.

Extract from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary.*

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress of these United States have lately recommended to the Legislatures of the several States, to adopt measures for furnishing the supplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore pursued: And whereas some of the States have already made such regulations as must put the department on a new establishment, it seems therefore indispensibly requisite that the accounts on the present arrangement be brought to a speedy and decisive close. And whereas some further alteration of systems will probably take place, it will be expedient, not only that the accounts be soon adjusted, but that a uniform mode for effecting this be observed throughout the various districts. I have therefore thought fit to publish this advertisement, directing every Deputy or other Officer, serving in the Quarter-Master-General's department, whose appointment is immediately derived from me or my assistants, to call upon all persons employed by them respectively to make out exact returns by the first day of March next, of the sums of money due in their several districts up to that time. And lest this measure should be frustrated for want of seasonable supplies of money, I do hereby notify all those who have any demands on any branch of the department to lay their accounts before the proper persons, with suitable vouchers for a compleat settlement to the time above directed. In those cases where the demands cannot be paid directly in cash, printed certificates will be given, specifying the sums due to each individual, for which end blank certificates will be struck, and distributed among the several Agents, who are required to register them in books to be kept for that purpose, copies of which must be immediately sent to camp to be lodged in my office, that I may be enabled to ascertain a just state of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morris-Town, Jan. 25, 1780.

The different Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers.

TO BE SOLD,

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant,
BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the late dwelling house of JOSEPH WEST, deceased, in Front-street, the corner of Market-street;

A variety of Houshold Goods;

Together with an Assortment of Silver Smith's TOOLS.

N. B. The SALE to begin at TEN o'clock, precisely.

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,

A likely Negroe BOY,

Between eleven and twelve years of age.

Enquire of the Printers. *

To be LETT, and Entered upon Immediately,

A GOOD TANYARD in the Northern Liberties. Any person inclining to rent it may be supplied with a large quantity of BARK and proper Implements now in the Yard.

WANTED, a convenient HOUSE, in a good part of the City for Business. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a small House in this City,

A SMALL PLACE, about 13 miles from town, a small stone house and stone kitchen at the end, about ten or twelve acres of good land, the chief part woodland, with a good orchard thereon, a fine stream running at the back of the house. The aforesaid place lies on the Manatawny road, one mile from Plymouth Meeting-house, and joining Cochran's tavern. For terms, apply to JOHN JARVIS, at the Conestogoe Waggon. ¶

RUN-AWAY from his bail, JOHN EDWARDS, a well made Englishman, by trade a sadler, but now inclinable to the sea service, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on and took with him a large cross-bar'd Spittlefield silk handkerchief, brown broadcloth coat with large wood or horn buttons set in the center with mother-apearl or silver; it is supposed he is gone to Baltimore to take shipping for the West-Indies. Whoever secures said Thief in any of the Continental goals, so that the subscriber may have him brought to punishment, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by MARGARET BELL, *

Draw-bridge, Front and Spruce streets.

N. B. Said Edwards has lately been in the Holker Brig; all masters of vessels are discharged from taking him out of the country. *

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;
WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS; and
NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;
TO BE SOLD,
Wholesale or Retail, by
HALL and SELLERS.

A Young Healthy Negroe WENCH,
Who can Cook, and do any kind of House Work,
TO BE SOLD,
BY
COLLINSON READ.
Reading, January 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN several tracts of LAND, situate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-east branch of the river Susquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit township, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Augusta township, containing 127 acres, and the last of them in Penn's township, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. ‡

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A GOOD plantation, in Sadbury township, Chester county, containing 543 acres of good LAND, with the allowance, of which there are 250 cleared, with water almost in every field, and about 35 acres of good meadow, the most of it watered by a never-failing stream which rises on said place, and there may be as much more made, the rest well timbered; there are three dwelling-houses and out-houses, with three orchards, on said place. The terms will be made known on application to JOHN SHARP, living on the premises.
February 5, 1780. ¶

To be SOLD by private sale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one story high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and shingled with the best of shingles; it has been built six years, is strong framed fit for moving. Also a good iron vize, and some carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-street, near Arch-street, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, situate on the South Branch of Rariton river, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, 12 from Delaware river, 28 from Brunswick landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder wood land, there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and some more may be made. There is on the premises a frame dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn, a stone grist-mill, 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of stones, and two water wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoisting works and rolling screen are all in good order, and go by water. Also an oyl-mill, built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 pestles, and as many more may be set a going with a very small expence: Also a saw-mill, all which said mills, stand on the said South Branch of Rariton, a never failing stream of water, which is sufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of the country, and particularly situated for a store, one having been kept at said place for many years past. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. ‖ MAHLON TAYLOR.

To be SOLD, Wholesale & Retail,
BY
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his store in Market-street, opposite the Indian-King, the following GOODS (for ready money) part lately imported, and part received for sale on *Commissions*, viz.

BLUE, brown and drab broadcloths, brown and green rattinetts, half-thicks and serges, Russia sheeting, Russia ravens duck, yard wide and 7-8ths Irish linens, Britannias, apron wide, 7-8ths and 3-4ths cotton and linen checks, light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintzes, corduroy, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Bandanoe, and silk romall ditto, silk stockings, black and coloured sewing silk, black modes, women's black and white silk mitts, ribbands, cambricks and lawns, striped, figured and plain, black and white cyprus and chain gauzes, book, clow and chain muslins, gauze handkerchiefs, men's and women's white kid gloves, Scotch threads, cotton, thread, worsted and yarn hose, worsted breeches patterns, shoe bindings, cap and apron tapes, table-cloths and napkins, writing paper, pocket-books, ivory and horn combs, a complete assortment of buck, sham-buck, and split-bone knives and forks, single and double bolted pad-locks, assorted, bureau, cup-board, chest, box-case and stock locks, assorted, brass furniture for bureau desks, ditto, brass and Iron desk, cup-board, table, chest, side, butt, H and HL hinges, ditto, brass picture hooks and cloak pins, ditto, shoemakers awl blades and tacks, hand-saw, cross-cut saw, mill-saw, and smith's files, wood screws, screw-pullies, and marking irons, claw hammers assorted, a variety of Barlow and other pen-knives, cutteau, pistol-cap and seal end pocket ditto, scissars, sheers and razors, square and round shoe chapes, fashionable plated and white metal shoe and knee buckles, gilt coat and vest buttons, sleeve buttons, pins and needles, an elegant assortment of blue, white and enamelled china bowls, hyson, green and bohea tea, Muscovado and loaf sugar, coffee, chocolate, rice, allspice, indigo, choice old spirits, West-India rum, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Sitgreaves continues to sell goods on commission as usual.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, on the waters of Cokelamus-creek, in Greenwood township, Cumberland county. Apply to PAUL COX, in Front-street, three doors below Walnut-street, Philadelphia. ‡

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by
15w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honourable House of Assembly, will meet in the Library Room, (up stairs) in the State-House, at half past Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the present sitting of the General Assembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers will attend in the Committee Room (up stairs) in the State-house, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, every week, during the sitting of the General Assembly, to examine and settle such accompts as shall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1780.

WAS FOUND, on Friday the 28th instant, in the forenoon, in Chesnut-street, near the corner of Fourth-street, Philadelphia, One and three quarter yards of Blue watered TABBY. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to JEHOSAPHAT POLK, sadler, in Chesnut-street, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

Sadbury Township, Chester County, January, 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Vendue,

on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, and may be entered on the 10th of April, That commodious FARM whereon the subscriber now dwells, situate in the *Great-Valley*, near M'Clellan's tavern, containing 212 acres with allowance; there are on said Farm a commodious stone dwelling-house, spring-house, barn, stables, a large bearing orchard, containing near 400 fruit trees of different sorts, 18 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, 100 acres cleared and the rest well timbered. Any person inclining to purchase will be shewn the premises any time before the day of sale.

ALSO, at said time and place will be Sold, milch cows, young cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, wheat and rye in the ground, &c. &c.

¶ JOSEPH HE[illegible]ERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Chesnut-Hill, Germantown township, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June, 1778, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN BOUS, in the 17th year of his age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with short light or sandy hair; had on when he went away a grey coloured jacket, a brown under ditto, white linen trowsers, a pair of new shoes and a white shirt. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and secures him in Philadelphia gaol, shall have the above Reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE. *

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,
By JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front-street, near Walnut-street, fronting the river,
IRISH LINENS assorted, chiefly fine;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;
And a small assortment of
HARDWARE. *

Sunbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my custody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good English, and is a sensible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertised by the name of Pierpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, seems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorsey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on suspicion of their designing to go to the enemy, and were advertised in March last in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, also upon suspicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They say they belonged to a certain Nan[illegible]field, at or near Baltimore. Their master or masters (if any they have) are desired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold out as the law directs.

‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Husband, HANNAH, the wife of Joshua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland shirts, almost new, one pair of silver buckles, two pair of new yarn stockings, and sundry houshold goods, too tedious to mention. These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thousand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the western division of New-Jersey; the title warranted good and indisputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleasant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jersey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchased as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Assembly, made and passed at a session of Assembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Assembly passed November session, 1766, are directed to be brought in and deposited with the Western Shore Treasurer, on or before the first of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of said bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Trustees of said State at London, or State Loan Office certificates, bearing an annual interest of six per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

A small Quantity of Brass Wire,
Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing-wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles &c. &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,
In Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,
WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,
By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying within four miles of Princeton, in the State of New-Jersey, containing five or six hundred acres. For further particulars, enqure of JOHN VAN HORN at Rockyhill, on said farm. ‡

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by
ROBERT CALDWELL,
On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Best Allom Salt,
Cordage assorted,
Sail-Cloth, Osnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and sewing Twine,
Best Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Pease, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linseed Oil,
Muskets, Bayonets, Cutlasses and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Assortment of Patent Time-Glasses,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. sheathing, Desk and Spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail Needles,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's Ware, of the newest Fashion, And,
A general Assortment of Ship-Chandlery. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and three acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large stream of water running through the same, the rest up-land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewise a new log house, 18 by 16, built last summer, situate in Charlestown, Chester county, joining to Patrick Anderson, Esq; on one side, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge, in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two laid out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White Horse, on Lancaster road, distance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with sundry other roads leading thereto, which render it a proper place for any kind of public business, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, joining the premises. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The subscriber has a stray bay horse, supposed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †

Charlestown, January 3, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Wilmington, New-Castle county, October last, A small Sorrel HORSE, trots and paces, neither brand nor ear-mark; likewise came to same plantation, in November last, a large Bay HORSE, shod all round, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owners of said horses are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away within six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold to defray the same.

January 12, 178[illegible]. † MARGARET WELSH.

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the usual allowance, lying in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little-Brandy-Wine, whereon is a square log dwelling-house, a good barn and stables, two good never failing springs, adjacent to said dwelling-house, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber sufficient for the use of said place. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on said premises. JAMES HAIR.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.